

THE CHINA MAIL

Notices to Consignees.

GLEN LINE OF STEAM PACKETS.
FROM ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship *Oleander* having arrived from the above Ports, Consigned of their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godown of the HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN CO., LTD., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 30th instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Consignees are requested to present all claims for damage and/or shortages not later than the 6th Proximo, otherwise they will not be recognized.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, August 23, 1895. 1563

STEAMSHIP NATAL.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNNEES of Cargo from London or Steamships Alpha and Nippon, and from Bordeaux or Steamship *Voyageur*, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods—with the exception of Optical Treasures and amabilis—will be landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns, and at Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optimal Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary will be given before 5 p.m. To Day.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 2nd Prox. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 2nd Proximo, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, and they will be examined on the 2nd Prox, at 3 p.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL, CARLILL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, August 24, 1895. 1563

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW.

The Co.'s Steamship *Baton*, Capt. GODDARD, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 27th Instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

To-day's Advertisements.

ZETLAND LODGE,
No. 525 E.C.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in the FREE-MASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, on MONDAY, the 2nd September, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. VISITING BRETHREN are cordially INVITED to attend.

Hongkong, August 24, 1895. 1577

MOGUL LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP AFRIDI,
FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, MIDDELSBOROUGH AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN CO., LTD., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optimal Cargo will be forwarded unless

notice to the contrary will be given before 5 p.m. To Day.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 2nd Prox. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 2nd Proximo, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, and they will be examined on the 2nd Prox, at 3 p.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL, CARLILL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, August 24, 1895. 1578

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

The Steamship *Azamor*, Capt. R. NICHOLLS, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 27th Instant, at Noon, or before.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Hongkong, August 24, 1895. 1574

MOGUL LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

The Steamship *Afridi*, Captain GOLDINI, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 27th Instant, at Noon, or before.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

CARLOWITZ & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, August 24, 1895. 1573

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 21.—

Oopack, British steamer, 2,517, Henry Sommier, Funchal and Amoy August 22, Teal—**BOLLARD, WISE & CO.**

Flora Chon Kiao, British steamer, 1,011, James Fowler, Bangkok Aug. 16, General—**BUTTERFIELD & SWINE.**

Aug. 24.—

Flocken, British steamer, 991, R. Anderson, Newchawng and Chefoo Aug. 17, Beans—**JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.**

Haiden, British steamer, 1,085, A. J. Robson, Foochow August 20, Amoy 22, and Swatow 23, General—**DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP**.

Bengal, British str., 2,417, W. Barratt, Bombay August 8, and Singapore 19, Mails and General—P. & O. S. N. Co.

Lydberhn, Norwegian steamer, 2,014, B. Hamerhus, Kutchinotzu August 19, Coal, MIAMI BUSSAN KANNA.

Canton, British steamer, 1,110, T. Sollier, Shanghai and Sea on August 23, General—**JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.**

Afridi, British str., 2,454, T. Golding, Liverpool July 6, and Singapore August 18, General—**DODWELL, CARLILL & CO.**

Cheung Hye Teng, British steamer, 923, Singapore August 18, General—**SWEZ**, CHIANG ENG.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 24.—

Per Oopack, from Foochow, 270 Chinese.

Per Flora Chon Kiao, from Bangkok, 39 Chinese.

Per Rockiang, from Chefoo, 1 Chinese.

Per Haiden, from Cosse Porte, Mi L. Haesloop, 1 European, and 82 Chinese.

Per Bengal, for Hongkong; from London, Lieut. Col. St. Paul; from Singapore, Mr. R. Brano, Messrs. P. & T. Talbot, Golding, Chinese, 1 girl, and 4 servants. **Per Rockiang**, from Brindisi, Rev. A. H. Smith, and Mr. W. Harris; from Bombay, Mr. L. Robinson; from Penang, Mrs. A. Stewart; for Yokohama: from Brindisi, Mr. C. H. Chapman; for Kobe: from Bombay, Mr. M. P. Patel.

Per Lydberhn, from Kutchinotzu, 9 Chinese.

Per Canton, from Shanghai, 30 Chinese.

Per Afridi, from Liverpool, &c., Mr. Sutherland, and 94 Chinese.

Per Cheung Hye Teng, from Singapore: for Hongkong, 80 Chinese; for Amoy, 30 Chinese.

Per Rockiang, for Hongkong, 49 Chinese.

Per Lydberhn, for Foochow, 10 Chinese.

TO DEPART.

Per Bengal, for Shanghai: from Hongkong, Mr. W. D. Graham, Lieut. C. N. Buzzard, B. A.; from Brindisi, Rev. A. H. Smith, and Mr. W. Harris; from Bombay, Mr. L. Robinson; from Panang, Mr. A. Stewart.

Per Afridi, for Liverpool, &c., Mr. S. P. Pyrros, for Singapore, Miss Smith.

Per Rockiang, for Hongkong, 10 Chinese.

Per Lydberhn, for Foochow, 10 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per Rockiang, for Shanghai, 20 Chinese.

Per Afridi, for Liverpool, &c., Mr. S. P. Pyrros, for Singapore, Miss Smith.

Per Rockiang, for Foochow, 10 Chinese.

Per Rockiang, for Shanghai, 10 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per Rockiang, for Shanghai, 20 Chinese.

Per Rockiang, for Foochow, 10 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per Rockiang, for Shanghai, 20 Chinese.

Per Rockiang, for Foochow, 10 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per Rockiang, for Foochow, 10 Chinese.</p

SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1895.

THE CHINA MAIL.

The Crown Prince of Japan is reported to be suffering from pneumonia.

The Japanese cruiser *Izukushima*, Captain Kawamura, has arrived at Amoy from South China.

From a letter dated Ichang, 13th inst., the N.C. Daily News learns that Mr. T. J. Olsen, the Local Postmaster at that port, had died there after a few hours illness.

It is reported the Admiralty has decided to attach a storeship to the China Squadron, and that orders have been issued for the *Humber* to be transferred from the Mediterranean to the China station.

H.M.S. *Powerful*, the largest ship of the British Navy, has been launched at Barrow-in-Furness. Great activity prevailed at Sheerness yesterday in preparing the mobilised ships for their respective stations in connection with the Naval Manoeuvres.

Mr. Coningsby Dierck, M.P., for the Anti-Church Division of Cheshire, was assailed on leaving the Conservative Club at Aldwych after the close of the poll on 22nd inst. Mr. Dierck's carriage was surrounded by a disorderly mob, which a force of Cheshire constabulary were unable to keep in check. Stones and bricks were thrown at the carriage drove away, and Mr. Dierck, besides being struck with a stick, was momentarily stunned by a stone which struck him on the back of the head. The crowd afterwards smashed the windows of the Conservative Club, and a member of the club was struck by a stone and conveyed to the hospital unconscious.

"I DARE SAY many of us," said Sir James Crichton Brown in his late lecture on dreamy mortal states, "recalled the story of the professor who, having experienced a magnificent thought in the early stages of chloroform inhalation, asserted that he would be of one body all day long if it had not reached the rest of the world. Having composed himself in his easy chair in his study with writing materials at hand, he inhaled the chloroform, felt the great thought evolve in his mind, roused himself for an instant, seized the pen, wrote down what he knew not what, for even as he did so he fell back unconsciously. On coming to himself he turned eagerly to the paper to find inscribed on it in sprawling but legible characters the secret of the universe in these words, 'A strong smell of turpentine pervades the whole world.'

The recent ride of Mr. Mills and Mr. T. A. Edge on a tandem from Land's End to John o'Groats, a distance of 870 miles, in 3 days 4 hours and 49 minutes, shows what can be done by sustained effort on a bicycle of modern construction. Only a passenger train could beat such a performance. Edge on a passenger train, however, are in many instances not a whit faster than our modern bicycle riders. The first man who rode 20 miles in one hour on a bicycle was thought a wonder, but nowadays such a performance attracts no attention whatever. M. Leman, the famous Swiss champion, has recently covered 22 miles in an hour, and he confidently expects, we are told, to ride 30 miles within the same time during the present season. Monthlies records are so numerous that the Records Committee almost despair of keeping pace with them, and propose to limit their number. When a cyclist rides against what the sporting reporter in his picturesque language calls "the old gentleman with the stopwatch," there is always a standard of comparison in previous records, but it is obvious that if any course may be ridden in place to place record making, any one may become a record-holder by choosing a stretch of country not previously attempted.

If anybody is entitled to have an opinion about the lessons to be learned from the China-Japan war, that man is Admiral Sir E. French, who has just retired from the command of the China fleet, and whose duty it was to watch the conflict, both from a British and a naval point of view. The gallant admiral confessed on board the *Worcester* training ship on 26th July that he had been asked many questions about the war. Whether it had not demonstrated the overwhelming importance of ironclads, or fast cruisers, or quick-firing guns, or torpedo-boats, according to the taste and fancy of his inquirer. To his mind the clear lesson to be gained from it was that discipline, allied to patriotism and loyalty, must inevitably triumph over a nation that was destitute of any of these qualities. This somewhat vague generalisation is not likely to appeal to naval experts, but it is probably nearer the truth than most of the theories put forward to explain why Japan beat China at sea. Sir Edward paid a handsome tribute to the conduct of the Japanese in the war. "I should like to say that I saw a great deal of heroism displayed by one of these nations—the Japanese," said the gallant admiral—a testimonial which will be much appreciated from such a quarter in Dal Nippon.

A serious coolie riot, which was only quelled by the use of fire-arms, occurred on board the German steamer *Dove* on the 14th inst. at Bangkok. About 11 o'clock, the rebels commenced quarrelling with the ship's cargo hands, and on one of the European officers attempting to quell the disturbance he was set upon and badly knocked about. All kinds of weapons were then used by the coolies, and affairs assuming a very dangerous aspect the officer brought out their fire-arms, and several shots were fired. The lighters surrounded the vessel, and about 1/10 coolies were on board but immediately the shooting began a panic set in and in a few minutes none were left except one who was covered with blood from shot-wounds. Messrs. Winder & Co. telephoned to Bangkok police station for assistance, but the message did not reach its destination though a subsequent messenger did, and a large force of constables was summoned from various parts of the river, as well as about 20 from Bangkok. However, on their arrival everything was quiet. Dr Hayes, who happened to be passing the vessel when the row commenced, carried the information ashore and afterwards went on board to render medical assistance.—*Bangkok Times*.

Banjos, Guitars, Mandolines, Autoharp, Violins, also Strings and fittings for sale at W. Robinson and Co.

Inquiries in this Blood.—We have seen hosts of letters from people who have received great benefit from the use of Clarke's Blood Mixture. It cannot too highly estimate, for it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities. This is a good testimonial from the Faculty Doctor, who has written to me, "I am a great admirer of Clarke's Blood Mixture, which I have brought to light, and we can with the utmost confidence recommend it to our schoolmen and the public generally." For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Bed-Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimplas and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold everywhere, at 2s. 6d. per bottle.

Agents for wireless instruments and substitutes.

'FRAGRANT WATERS' MURMUR. That I see you suggest "mining shares" would be better spelt "shares."

That mines are not the only shares on the Hongkong Stock Exchange.

That if you add together all the capital of all the companies quoted in the Hongkong list, and then add up all the dividends and figure out what it means, you will find that if this task is too big for you, you can give it to a small boy to do the second half of it on his fingers—the adding, I mean, not the whistling.

That even when a Hongkong company does pay a dividend, people are not satisfied with the rate of the share.

That their idea is that two birds in the hand are better than one in the bush, even if that one is of the rare species.

That both the Dock and the Bank have made big profits this half year, and some shareholders are eager to share out all the profits at once.

That the directors were quite right not to do so, and the majority of shareholders support them.

That to keep some of the profits in hand is not to deprive anybody who is honestly interested in the concern, for the money is just as safe in the company's hands as in the shareholders' pockets, and can be had whenever wanted.

That the only people who lose are shareholders who have bought "cum div" or "ex div."

That the share-gambler is the natural enemy of the sound investment.

That, with all due respect, I don't see what benefit would accrue to the Duck Co. from having its shares subdivided, any more than Hawk shares.

That the British Government has provided openings for the small investors, but that is no argument for the reason is entirely inapplicable to a Duck Co.

That talking of share-gambling suggests "wild cat," which with sea serpents, have been invading your columns.

That serpent or sea serpent, I see (sea) dragons in the harbour, representing the Chinese navy.

That the Chinese fleet (or at any rate that portion of it which comes to overawe Hongkong) consists of war-junks, launches, and one torpedo-eater.

That the only way I ever saw Chinese ships catch torpedoes was in the stomach—waist, I should say—as the Ting-yuen for example.

That it was truly a great waste of ships.

That it is a shame all the Chinese armed launches were not allowed to stay in Hongkong when mobs are rioting up every river—Faifan, Swatow, Foochow, and goodness knows where next.

That the duty of the Chinese is to carry out their Treaty promises and protect foreigners if they can.

That they plead they cannot, and that plea is supposed to be good enough.

That it is a lie.

That these launches ought to be seized by the British authorities for coming here to evade their bounden duty and as it were destroying us.

That the least we should do is to order them out of our waters to keep order in our own.

That it is no good talking to the Chinese, unless it is a gun's mouth that talks.

That this has been evident for years.

That it is becoming more and more evident every day.

That still the British authorities go on similarly talking in their sleep.

That it is a wonderful realisation of the faire tale of our childhood about the "Sleeping Palace" for Pekin everybody who enters the halls of the Slumbering Dragon falls under the spell.

That Mr. Curzon was believed to be the "Good Fairy" who would change the scene, but he doesn't seem to get any favor.

That the Hongkong branch of the China Association has been roused a little, to help the Navy League.

That if it will help to the extent of getting some of our navy from Hakodate to Foochow it may do some good.

That Hakodate is the last place on earth for our navy to stay, especially just now.

That the latest news from home hints at trouble with France over something or other.

That it is a mere trifle what the cause may be, but France is known for sudden declarations of war.

That Hongkong has to rely almost solely on the Fleet for protection in the event of hostilities.

That when there is no fleet here it cannot protect us.

That it has not much to protect at Hakodate.

That the Navy League has not got a thoroughly popular, popular, or active ally in the China Ass.

That the Association did not endorse itself to the excess of fool over the burning question of Kucheng.

That I for one shall certainly not support any new league to perpetuate this Hakodate policy.

That I fail to see the use of getting the Duk Co. to build a new Admiralty Dock in the whole establishment is to be left on an easy prey to any enemy that chooses to attack us.

Intellectually we have been "sitting amongst princes and feasting on fat things" here lately. On the 16th inst. the Rev. Murdo Mackenzie delivered a Lecture on "Gaelic Poets and Poetry" and on the 21st the Rev. Mr MacLagan gave one on "Notes on Popular Ballads and Play-books." Both lectures were well attended and were highly appreciated by the audience. We have not had the pleasure of listening to two such fine lectures since we left home and hope to be able to send you some notes on them soon, feeling sure that they will interest many of your readers. Another lecture has been announced for the 27th inst. by the Rev. J. C. Gibson on "A Glance at Modern Science," and from our knowledge of this gentleman we are certain to have a highly intellectual treat.

That it is a curious coincidence (only this, and nothing more) that Chinese Customs officials are more audacious in the waters of this Colony when our own officials are away at the "utmost parts of the earth."

That a Customs man told the Hongkong Magistrate the other day "I saw the deceased fall overboard, and got drowned; he was set upon and badly knocked about. All kinds of weapons were then used by the coolies, and affairs assuming a very dangerous aspect the officials brought out their fire-arms, and several shots were fired. The lighters surrounded the vessel, and about 1/10 coolies were on board but immediately the shooting began a panic set in and in a few minutes none were left except one who was covered with blood from shot-wounds. Messrs. Winder & Co. telephoned to Bangkok police station for assistance, but the message did not reach its destination though a subsequent messenger did, and a large force of constables was summoned from various parts of the river, as well as about 20 from Bangkok. However, on their arrival everything was quiet. Dr Hayes, who happened to be passing the vessel when the row commenced, carried the information ashore and afterwards went on board to render medical assistance.—*Bangkok Times*.

BROWNIE.

THE ACCIDENT TO THE FORMOSA. (From our own Correspondent.)

Swatow, August 23.

The Douglas steamer *Formosa* was ashore here at Mau for a few hours yesterday morning. The accident occurred as she was entering the port about 6.30 a.m., owing to the breakdown of the steam steering gear. She had just come through what is known as the "Pass," which was fortunate, as if the accident had occurred there, serious damage would in all probability have been done. As it happened nothing but a few hours' detention was the result of what might have been a nasty accident. She just escaped by about 10 feet striking a sunken rock towards which she was carried by the strong ebb tide, but luckily she stranded on a soft mud bottom on the N. W. end of the island. The Company's Agent was early on the spot with launch, cargo boats and coolies, but they were not required as she floated off without any assistance as the tide rose, and continued her voyage to Amoy yesterday.

DISTURBANCE IN A MISSIONARY CHAPEL AT CANTON. (From a Correspondent.)

Canton, August 23.

Word has just come to hand that to-day between the hour of 1 and 2 p.m. a number of Chinese beat upon mischief entered one of the chapels of the American Board Mission, and as soon as the preacher began to speak, commenced to vilify the native Christians, and to declare that the Black Flag chieftain had conquered the seven Great Powers of the world, that Japan was beaten by the Chinese, and that any Chinese who killed a foreigner would receive \$2.00. These and other lies were openly and stoutly defended. The preacher, seeing that nothing but tumult was raised, ceased speaking, and after his retirement the mob commenced to destroy the furniture of the room. The damage done is not great, but the query arises—how long will the Foreign Powers allow China to deal with foreigners and their property in this way? This may be only a commencement of what is to follow, for the lay fabricators are continually circulated in our midst, and our Chinese authority sit idly by and do nothing until the mischief has been done. We used to have an occasional visit of a British, German or American gun-boat, but now are left to the mercy of the Chinese. I suppose that if a dozen or more persons were to be sacrificed by a Chinese mob, our Government would then move in the matter, but that would not be any better than the Chinese soldiers, who always appear after the trouble is over. We are not particularly afraid of being killed, though our heads seem to be worth as much as \$2. Still, who is able to tell what the Chinese will do when the Government is so slow to do its duty towards us? A chapel or two destroyed may seem hardly worthy of notice, but supposing our Consulates were destroyed? A missionary's life may be worth only \$2, but supposing a mob would take the life of a Consul? What then? Would our Government still linger and hale, or to what they should do? Very little has appeared in the newspapers as to the feeling of the Canton community, but let me assure you that it is very deep and cries out for justice to be administered to every vacillating, dilatory, guilty Chinese official. We propose to go forward to the mountain after he was told that five of his fellow-countrywomen had been butchered by the Vegetarians?

GEO. B. SMYTH.

AN UNOFFICIAL REJOINDER.

Foochow, August 10, 4 p.m.

On coming down from Kuliang this morning, I was surprised to see an express issued by the British Consul in which Mrs. Smyth's name was mentioned in a wholly unjustified connection. The Bodyguard Division commenced yesterday, the 8th inst., to rout the insurgents lying about Shunchien. At 5 a.m. Major-General Kawamura attacked Chikuo-ko and Gao-hua, about one-third west of Shunshien, and the Left Column under the command of Colonel Naito attacked the insurgents at Keliang. The Reserve Column coming up between the two others and the Yunnan Flying Column marching from Hoku-ko, both attacked the right flank of the insurgents, and by 7 o'clock the Division had taken the great majority of the forces on the mountain. Two men-of-war of our Squadron came up and their bombardment terrified the insurgents. After defeating the enemy at Keliang, Chin-to-san, and Gyu-ho-san, the Division pursued them, and reaching high land east of Ko-san at 11 o'clock, they encamped for the night. The Chinese rebels say there were 3,000 insurgents. Guns and other munitions were captured. On the 9th at 5 a.m. the Division attacked from the left the insurgents who had been repelled but the insurgents had withdrawn to the hills. The Right Column proceeded towards Ko-ko under the command of Major-General Kawamura, a portion of the insurgents fled westward and another portion towards Bytouko. As Chikuo-ko and Ko-ko have fallen into our hands, we are enabled to land our forces there. The Fourth Mixed Brigade arrived here to-day. —Kobe.

OIL ON THE TROUBLED WAVES.

Foochow, August 13, 12.30 p.m.

Referring to Mr. Smyth's Express of 10th inst. and his intimation that H. M. Consul, when he heard the news of the massacre on his way to Kuliang, treated the matter lightly by continuing his way up to Foochow, as I was the person who first met the Consul and communicated to him the news, I beg most emphatically to deny that he treated the matter either lightly or indifferently. We discussed the matter for some time, and his first impulse was to return at once to Foochow, but he was half way up the mountain when I met him and had dismissed his coolies and sent his clothes on before him, and as he had neither sun hat nor umbrella, it was as much as his life was worth to return to Foochow, a distance of 7 or 8 miles, in the broiling sun. It was, therefore, agreed that it was best, under the circumstances, for him to go on and send off his despatches from Kuliang by a post messenger to the Viceroy and his telegram to Peking and the Foreign Office with a note of instructions to Mr. Phipps, and that he himself would return to Foochow at the earliest moment, which he did early in the same evening.

JOHN B. WOLFE.

CRITICISM BY A CORRESPONDENT.

Foochow, August 14.

From the Express sent out by Archdeacon Wolfe, it would seem that the sun is dangerous to a man going down hill and harmless if he is climbing up. It also seems to be desirable that British Consuls, when ascending mountains in China, should provide themselves with sun hats and umbrellas. They hardly be expected to grapple with an emergency from the top of a mountain without some such equipment. The most ordinary Chinese soldier never travels without his umbrella. The Chinese officials treat our Consuls on about the same footing as they do the Chinese soldier. It is, therefore, a national disgrace—if you will pardon my saying so—that our Consuls should not be provided by their country, for which they have the opportunity very little. China has fallen into the hands of, perhaps, even greater enemies than Japan. This country naturally suggests itself.—What was our Foreign Office doing all this time, and was it advised by its Minister in China?—L. and G. Express.

GOOD SUGGESTION FROM SWATOW.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Swatow, August 23.

Intellectually we have been "sitting amongst princes and feasting on fat things" here lately. On the 16th inst. the Rev. Murdo Mackenzie delivered a Lecture on "Gaelic Poets and Poetry" and on the 21st the Rev. Mr MacLagan gave one on "Notes on Popular Ballads and Play-books." Both lectures were well attended and were highly appreciated by the audience. We have not had the pleasure of listening to two such fine lectures since we left home and hope to be able to send you some notes on them soon, feeling sure that they will interest many of your readers. Another lecture has been announced for the 27th inst. by the Rev. J. C. Gibson on "A Glance at Modern Science," and from our knowledge of this gentleman we are certain to have a highly intellectual treat.

That the Magistrate swallowed, not his toes but the statement and the explanation.

That such things ought not to be tolerated.

That I am sorry for the Magistrate, and sorry for British justice.

That I fail to see the use of getting the Duk Co. to build a new Admiralty Dock in the whole establishment is to be left on an easy prey to any enemy that chooses to attack us.

That we are to

THE CHINA MAIL

SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1895.

SKETCH OF SIR PATRICK O'BRIEN.

HENRY W. LUCY, IN THE 'STRAND.'

The late Sir Patrick O'Brien was not known to the present House of Commons, but in its distinct loss. Of all the varied men with which the genius of Ireland embellished the Parlements of 1874 and 1880, Sir O'Brien, as he was universally and justly known, was unique.

His hands thrust deep in his trousers pockets, his face sternly set in the direction of the Irish camp, sometimes his eyes blazing with anger, often his lip curling with scorn great thoughts, not yet intelligible to us, Sir Pat was much to the fore in Parliament of 1882-83. It was thus and in this place he our day esigmatically referred to Mr. Mat Kenny as the 'young serpent from County Clare.' 'Order!' said the Speaker. 'The honourable member's remarks are entirely out of place,' then, sir,' rejoined Sir Pat, with courtesy to the Chair. 'I withdraw the young serpent.'

The younger Redmond, at that epoch much more grotesque than he remains after considerable course of Parliamentary training, was even an object of Sir Pat's most vicious indignation. A humble animal as I was, he observed me with a gesture of contempt towards the Parliament, 'I am not about to assume the character of a lion. If we were to do so, I should select as my jackal a lion, not a dog.'

'What is this? He was right enough up to May, 1891. At that time he began to feel ill and out of sorts. He had a nasty taste in his mouth—like rotten eggs, he says—and a thick, slimy stuff came on his gums and teeth. His appetite failed, and what he did eat you would say, under compulsion, and again afterwards he would have great pain in his stomach and bowels. Plateau, something was known as 'CONNAUGHT HOUSE,' offer First-Class Accommodation to Residents and Travellers.

Passenger Elevator, from Entrance Hall to each Floor, in charge of experienced Attendant.

Favourable Arrangements made for Families and for Monthly or Extended Periods.

P. BOHM,
Proprietor and Manager.

Intimations.

**CHAS. J. GAUPP & Co.,
Chronometer, Watch & Clock Makers,
Jewellers, Gold & Silversmiths.**

**N AUTICAL, SCIENTIFIC AND
METEOROLOGICAL
INSTRUMENTS.**

VONGLANDEN'S CELEBRATED
BINOCULARS AND TELESCOPES.

RITCHIE'S LIQUID & OTHER COMPOUNDS.

ADMIRALTY & IMRAY CHARTS,

NAUTICAL BOOKS.

ENGLISH SILVER & ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

CHRISTIE & CO.'S ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

GOLD & SILVER JEWELLERY

in great variety.

DIAMOND S

— AND —

DIAMOND JEWELLERY.

A Splendid Collection of the Latest LONDON

PATTERNS, at very moderate prices. 724

**WINDSOR HOTEL,
HONGKONG.**

THIS ESTABLISHMENT, situated in the elegant Building known as 'CONNAUGHT HOUSE,' offers First-Class Accommodation to Residents and Travellers.

Passenger Elevator, from Entrance Hall

to each Floor, in charge of experienced Attendant.

Favourable Arrangements made for Families and for Monthly or Extended Periods.

P. BOHM,
Proprietor and Manager.

Hongkong, November 24, 1895. 1007

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

L KWONG LOONG,

Cabinet-maker and Art Decorator, from SHANGHAI, has opened a

FURNITURE STORE

No. 3, WYNHAM STREET,

The only Shop in Hongkong with this name,

Who HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE of

every description can be made to order in

any design required.

It has been patronised by the Hongkong Club, Hongkong Hotel, Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., and other leading Establishments in the Colony, to whom

reference may be made to the Superior Workmanship and Materials of the Furniture, &c., supplied.

Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co. write as follows:

"We have pleasure in stating that Mr. LEE KWONG LOONG furnished

"the Annexes to our Dispensary and

"got it in every satisfaction."

(Sd.) "A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD."

Orders are usually attended to and

CHARACTER MOST MODERATE.

AN INSPECTION INVITED.

Hongkong, April 13, 1895. 712

PRIVATE BOARD AND RESIDENCE

for LADIES and GENTLEMEN. Special

attention to Ladies' comfort. Accommodation for Table Boarders. Central situation.

Mrs. MATHER,
2 and 3 Pedder's Hill.

Hongkong, July 24, 1895. 1287

DEAFNESS.—An essay describing a really

genius Cure for Deafness. Singing in Ears, &c., no matter how severe or long-standing, will be sent post free. Official—Admiral and similar appliances strictly suppressed. Address Thomas Knarr, Victoria Chambers, 19, Southampton Buildings, Holborn, London.

In these protracted times it is forgotten how

far Pat nearly foreshadowed Mr. Arthur Bullock in making an end of Mr. William O'Brien. It was during the session of 1884.

The House was still sitting, though the date of the Midsummer Day was

struggling with the gaslight. The Bill un-

der discussion, deal with the revision of

men's and voters' lists in the County of

Wexford. Sir Pat had been dining out, and

had, apparently, also been supping. It was

midnight in the morning when he inter-

vened, though on which side he spoke I for-

get, if indeed I ever was able to find out.

It is remarkable being interrupted by Mr. T.

Warington, Sir Patrick turned aside to com-

plain in the ear of Sir Arthur Otway (then

the chair) the information that Tim Har-

ington was carrying parcels at three-and-a-

half-past a week whilst he (Sir Patrick) re-

presented King's County in Parliament.

Abiding for a short time, Sir Patrick

walked up, and, looking across the House,

his eye chanced to rest upon Mr. W. O'Brien

holding a grand verbiage and the big faces

that had so often been thrown in the

path of the Irish race.

In these protracted times it is forgotten how

far Pat nearly foreshadowed Mr. Arthur Bul-

lock in making an end of Mr. William O'Brien.

It was during the session of 1884.

The House was still sitting, though the date of

the Midsummer Day was

struggling with the gaslight. The Bill un-

der discussion, deal with the revision of

men's and voters' lists in the County of

Wexford. Sir Pat had been dining out, and

had, apparently, also been supping. It was

midnight in the morning when he inter-

vened, though on which side he spoke I for-

get, if indeed I ever was able to find out.

It is remarkable being interrupted by Mr. T.

Warington, Sir Patrick turned aside to com-

plain in the ear of Sir Arthur Otway (then

the chair) the information that Tim Har-

ington was carrying parcels at three-and-a-

half-past a week whilst he (Sir Patrick) re-

presented King's County in Parliament.

Abiding for a short time, Sir Patrick

walked up, and, looking across the House,

his eye chanced to rest upon Mr. W. O'Brien

holding a grand verbiage and the big faces

that had so often been thrown in the

path of the Irish race.

In these protracted times it is forgotten how

far Pat nearly foreshadowed Mr. Arthur Bul-

lock in making an end of Mr. William O'Brien.

It was during the session of 1884.

The House was still sitting, though the date of

the Midsummer Day was

struggling with the gaslight. The Bill un-

der discussion, deal with the revision of

men's and voters' lists in the County of

Wexford. Sir Pat had been dining out, and

had, apparently, also been supping. It was

midnight in the morning when he inter-

vened, though on which side he spoke I for-

get, if indeed I ever was able to find out.

It is remarkable being interrupted by Mr. T.

Warington, Sir Patrick turned aside to com-

plain in the ear of Sir Arthur Otway (then

the chair) the information that Tim Har-

ington was carrying parcels at three-and-a-

half-past a week whilst he (Sir Patrick) re-

presented King's County in Parliament.

Abiding for a short time, Sir Patrick

walked up, and, looking across the House,

his eye chanced to rest upon Mr. W. O'Brien

holding a grand verbiage and the big faces

that had so often been thrown in the

path of the Irish race.

In these protracted times it is forgotten how

far Pat nearly foreshadowed Mr. Arthur Bul-

lock in making an end of Mr. William O'Brien.

It was during the session of 1884.

The House was still sitting, though the date of

the Midsummer Day was

struggling with the gaslight. The Bill un-

der discussion, deal with the revision of

men's and voters' lists in the County of

Wexford. Sir Pat had been dining out, and

had, apparently, also been supping. It was

midnight in the morning when he inter-

vened, though on which side he spoke I for-

get, if indeed I ever was able to find out.

It is remarkable being interrupted by Mr. T.

Warington, Sir Patrick turned aside to com-

plain in the ear of Sir Arthur Otway (then

the chair) the information that Tim Har-

ington was carrying parcels at three-and-a-

half-past a week whilst he (Sir Patrick) re-

presented King's County in Parliament.

Abiding for a short time, Sir Patrick

walked up, and, looking across the House,